

THE WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; northerly winds, becoming variable.

NO. 558.

A FETE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

President's Address at the Unveiling of Washington's Statue.

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY

The Statue, Which Is Presented by the Society of the Cincinnati, Is Forty-four Feet in Height and Represents Washington in the Colonial Uniform.

Philadelphia, May 15.—This city is en fête today in honor of Washington, whose statue in Fairmount Park was unveiled this afternoon. For several days visitors have been thronging in from all parts of the State to witness the ceremonies. Yesterday the troops came and the President and a score of men high in authority in the Government. Patriotic societies, too, have sent their delegations, for the celebration is one of their fostering. The city was thronged with visitors.

The first event of the day which marked it from other days was the unveiling of a statue at sunrise by the batteries of United States regulars camping in Fairmount Park. At 9 o'clock a committee of the military Order of the Cincinnati was called on by the President at the Hotel Walton and presented to him the insignia of the society.

The President thanked the committee in a few words, and immediately afterward left the hotel for a two-mile drive about the city. He was accompanied by Major Warren, A. S. Patterson and a committee of the Cincinnati Society, composed of Commodore Richard Hild, Col. John Noble Porter, William McPherson Fowkes, F. M. Caldwell and H. E. Ripent. After a drive the party returned to the hotel for luncheon.

In the meantime the troops were forming on the streets north and south of Market. The sailors and marines from the French frigate and from the United States battleships Texas and Terror landed at 10 o'clock. The parade moved at 12 o'clock, escorted by Maj. Gen. Snowdon. The line of march was from Broad and Spruce streets, out toward Spring garden, to Twenty-fifth street and the park, where the monument is situated. Here the President reviewed the procession. About him were the members of his cabinet, the city and State officers, the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the distinguished guests of the city.

The parade moved in the following order: Provisional brigade of United States troops, battalion of Thirtieth Infantry, battalion of Fourth Cavalry, squadron of Sixth Cavalry, provisional brigade United States Navy, sailors and marines from the battleship Texas, sailors and marines from the monitor Terror, marines from the navy yard, crew of the French cruiser Fulton, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings and staff, division National Guard of Pennsylvania, naval militia of Pennsylvania, Gov. Gidycz of New York.

Nice White Pine, dressed, 2 cents a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

The Busy Corner, 8th and Market Space.

S. KANN, SONS & CO

OUR

SECOND GRAND REBUILDING

SALE

Another

big send-off of special

good values for our

customers.

We had sufficient time yesterday

to select a line of bargains which

we consider trade bringers of the

very best type.

Each department represented in

this advertisement brought forth

the best it could possibly give.

Many items are below jobbers'

quotations. We wish to do a

rounding big trade to end a busy week.

FOR MEN.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and

Drawers, 30c quality, all sizes, 25c

Men's Striped Balbriggan Shirts and

Drawers, in blue and white and

white, 30c quality, all sizes, 25c

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,

color light blue, light blue, 50c

quality, all sizes, 39c

Men's normal weight Shirts and

Drawers, 50c quality, 35c, 3 for \$1

Men's Angora Shirts and Drawers,

50c quality, 35c, 3 for \$1

Men's Heated Jean Drawers, string

or elastic bottom, 50c quality, all

sizes, 25c

Men's Heated Peppered Jean Drawers,

re-enforced seats, string and Stock-

net bottoms, 50c quality, all

New Jersey, Sixth New Jersey Infantry, battalion of the West New Jersey Naval Reserve and provisional regiment of cadets.

The President was escorted to the scene of the unveiling ceremonies at 1:15 o'clock by the City Troop. The ceremonies at the monument at 2 o'clock began with a prayer by Bishop Whitaker, of Pennsylvania. This was followed by an address by Major William Wayne, president of the senate and general secretary of the Cincinnati. President McKinley then pulled the cord, unveiling the figure of Washington, which was the signal for the firing of the national salute by the war vessels in the Delaware.

President McKinley then delivered his address, as follows: Fellow-citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead.

The comrades of Washington projected this monument; their love inspired it; their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty, and establish better citizenship. God bless every undertaking that approves patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.

A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington has a distinction different from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the Government.

Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill, was our national independence won, but he helped in largest measure to draft the charter by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new Government. He was not the biddens of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And without Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow.

An interesting fact—and one which I have to reveal—is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city, he appealed for a larger representation of the people in the national House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus was born the body which has since been so keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our Government then, as now.

Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was unerring; his conception of the public good was far-reaching; his sense of the necessity of education and enlightenment of citizenship to the progress and permanence of the Republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with a sense of the breadth of his comprehension, and his sweep of vision. His sense of duty was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study.

He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a United Republic whose dominion and power are as vast as liberty and peace. He became the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington were expanded in influence in all the centuries to follow.

The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he gave us is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of Revolutionary story, whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us, and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government of earth. The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant.

Washington lives, and will live, because what he did was for the nation, and the nation lives victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained. William F. Porter, of the Society of the Cincinnati, followed with a brief oration. Major Wayne, president of the State Society of the Cincinnati, then formally presented the monument to the city, and Mayor Warwick accepted it and transferred it to the park commission.

The movement for the erection of a monument to Washington in this city was begun in 1810 by the Society of the Cincinnati. It was at first intended to raise about \$150,000. The subscription was begun in 1811. The war of 1812 and the hard times which followed interrupted the work. The visit of Lafayette to Philadelphia in 1824 called attention to the fact that the city contained no monument to Washington, and a committee of citizens went to work to raise a new fund. The work lagged until 1832. Year after year went by, and in the meantime the original fund, started in 1811 by the Cincinnati, had grown to a very respectable size.

The citizens' fund had been placed in the care of Charles Chauncy. Efforts were made from time to time to bring about a consolidation of the two funds, but it was not until about fifteen years ago that the Society of the Cincinnati, whose fund now amounted to \$130,000, secured the custody of the Chauncy fund, amounting to \$250,000. Subsequent contributions have increased the total to \$250,000.

The height of the monument is 44 feet. The equestrian statue of Washington is 22 feet high. The base is an oblong platform 6 feet and 6 inches in height. On the four corners of the platform and at the front and back of the pedestal are allegorical figures.

Washington is represented in the colonial uniform of the American army. The monument was designed by Rudolph Steninger, a sculptor of Berlin.

Doors, Any Size, 1 1/2 Inches Thick, \$1. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.



THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

NO ACTION ON POWDERLY

Antagonism of Labor Bodies Not Considered by the A. P. A.

SUPREME COUNCIL ADJOURNS

Resolution Adopted for Establishing a Beneficiary Branch—New System of Representation Agreed To. District to Have One Delegate for Each Local Council.

The supreme council of the American Protective Association has concluded the purpose of its meeting and adjourned sine die.

Today many of the delegates went down the river to Mount Vernon, and by this evening it is expected that they will have all departed for their homes. The session last night was held at the supreme headquarters at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The most important work transacted was the consideration of the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. There was a warm discussion over a recommendation to extend the term of office of the president from one to two years, and resulted finally in the defeat of the proposition. Another one coming from the same committee, proposing to increase the supreme president's salary from \$2,500 to \$3,000, was adopted. The salary of the supreme secretary was also increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum.

A new system of representation has been decided upon by the supreme council. Hereafter delegates will not be sent to represent each 2,000 members, but so many delegates will be allowed to come from each Congressional district in the States. In the District of Columbia there will be one delegate for each local council. The American Protective Association did not take any action on the resolution against Terence V. Powderly. The latter is a candidate for Commissioner of Labor and early in the week a delegate from the Eastern section of the country offered a resolution declaring that the sentiment of the order that Powderly should not be given the appointment. This resolution never came before the council for a vote, but was discussed somewhat at length at the time it was offered.

It developed that Powderly is being fought by certain labor organizations and that the resolution would line the A. P. A. with certain associations. This was not deemed advisable as the order desired particularly to refrain from becoming involved in a labor contest. It was not certain that Powderly's opponents outside of the A. P. A. were any more agreeable to the order than he is, and therefore it was decided to let the resolution stay buried in the committee to which it was sent.

The next session of the supreme body will be held in Washington. This was decided upon after a heated contest, in which the District was strongly supported by Major Jerome Burke, Dr. North, Dr. Gottwald and Mr. J. F. Trazzara.

The recommendation of the committee on constitution that a beneficiary branch of the order be established, met with little opposition, and was adopted. The detailed arrangements for this insurance system is left entirely in the hands of the executive committee.

It has been discovered that the Vest resolution was lost in the rush of business yesterday, and no copy now exists. The Cuban resolution commending the course of Senator Morgan and the Vest condemnation were offered simultaneously.

The person offering the former secured recognition. The mover of the Vest motion did not put it in writing, but relied upon the official stenographer to take it. As the latter delegate was not recognized by the chair this was not done. Discussion of the proposition followed, however, and it was the unanimous opinion of all delegates that Senator Vest's course be condemned, and he be impeached.

Flooring 6, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE NEW SILVER SENATOR

Mr. Mallory of Florida Was Elected in This City.

Fought for the Confederate Cause, Was a Member of Congress and is a Bachelor.

Stephen R. Mallory, who was elected United States Senator from Florida yesterday on the twenty-fifth ballot, was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses from the First Florida district. He lives in Pensacola, Fla., where he was born, November 2, 1848.

He enlisted in 1864 in the Confederate army in Virginia, and in 1865 he was appointed midshipman in the Confederate navy. Later in the same year he entered Georgetown College, and was graduated in June, 1869. He then taught a class at the same college until 1871, when he began the study of law. He was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1872.

He moved to Pensacola in 1874, and began the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1880 and 1884 to the State senate. He was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses from the First Florida district.

Mr. Mallory is a cousin of Senator Stephen B. Mallory, senator from California. Mr. White's mother, who was a Miss Russell before her marriage, was the niece and ward of the late United States Senator Stephen Russell Mallory, of Florida, who



Stephen R. Mallory.

was also Secretary of the Navy in Jeff Davis' cabinet. The Senator-elect's age mother is a confirmed invalid. Her home is in Pensacola, but she is now living with her only daughter, Mrs. Dr. T. S. Kennedy, a great beauty and society lady of New Orleans. The Senator-elect is a bachelor.

Mr. Mallory is classed as a free coinage Democrat. He voted against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act at the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress in 1893. Since March 1895, he has practiced law in Pensacola. The election of Mr. Mallory as a Senator from Florida to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Call's retirement on March 4 brings the total membership of the Senate to eighty-nine, with one of the full complement. Mr. Mallory's appearance in the Senate will again unsettle the political balance of power in that body. The Republicans for two or three weeks past have been able, with the supposititious aid of Mr. Kyle, who is nominally a Populist, to muster exactly half the vote in the deliberative branch. With Mr. Mallory's advent the strength of the elements of opposition will again become preponderant. The Democrats, Silverites and Populists casting 45 votes, to 44 for the Republicans, even with the uncertain assistance of Mr. Kyle.

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. Unexcelled summer course, \$35 day or night.

Alabama Flooring, all one color, 25c a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

CIVIL SERVICE METHODS

The Investigation Resumed by the Senate Committee.

AUDITOR HOWARD'S DENIAL

Public Printer Palmer Reiterates His Objections to the Application of the Regulations to the Printing Office—Thinks He Is the Best Judge of Employees' Qualifications.

The session of the Senate committee now engaged in investigating the working and administration of the civil service reform law began its fourth hearing today, the first witness being George A. Howard, sixth auditor of the Treasury, who had been criticised at the last session by Mr. William W. Bill, who attacked the so-called "spy" system. Mr. Bill stated to the committee that Auditor Howard refused to allow the accounts of these spies until after he had been permitted to name several of these special agents.

In reply to this statement, Mr. Howard said that he did not have the experience of a department, suggest the names of three men who were employed, at first, in Tennessee. It was, however, after their selection, and after the number of these secret agents had so largely increased that Mr. Howard, according to his testimony, held up their accounts and called upon the solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion.

Later on the expense accounts of these agents assumed unusual proportions, and Auditor Howard refused to allow more than \$4 a day. The First Assistant Postmaster General then appealed to the Commissioner of the Treasury, who overruled the Auditor, stating that it was entirely within the province of the Postmaster General to employ these men and fix their compensation.

In reply to a question by President Proctor, of the commission, Auditor Howard said he had been in the Government service sixteen years. He had the experience of the civil service and esteemed very highly the character of persons certified for places by the Civil Service Commission. They were an improvement over the old class of clerks. At the conclusion of his testimony Auditor Howard submitted the following statement:

"The present Auditor for the Postoffice Department assumed the duties of the office April 16, 1894. This office was at that time greatly in arrears in the business of its money order branch, and, as is well known, had occasioned much correspondence and also discontent with the many thousands of late postmasters throughout the country, who desired a final settlement of their accounts. The present administration of the Treasury has given this office fair and just recognition, but it is a matter of history that it had borne for years the sobriquet of the 'Red Bay' of the Treasury Department, and was the dumping ground for the dissipated and objectionable material in that great department.

"It was, therefore, necessary to weed out and discipline this material. The present condition of the office evidences that much has been accomplished in this direction for the betterment of the service. The office is in good condition, with the work current. The successor of the present Auditor will find a well-disciplined force, with the work up to date.

"Six of its seven divisions will compare favorably, and are up to the standard of the best divisions of any of the great departments of the Government. There are, however, a number of employees in this office who are incapacitated from age, and a smaller number who, from want of ability or from lack of interest in their duties, should be dropped from the roll. A majority of the employees are Republicans, and the larger amount of pay is received by Republicans, notwithstanding that this statement includes the auditor, deputy auditor, and others who are within

Continued on Third Page.

The Week's Gold and Silver Exports. New York, May 15.—The exports of gold and silver for the week ending to-day aggregate: Silver bars and coin, \$286,000; gold, \$2,860,234; total, \$3,146,234.

Eight Miners Injured. Staunton, Ill., May 15.—The engine in No. 6 mine failed to work yesterday afternoon and a cage load of men went to the bottom with great force. All the men, eight in number, are more or less injured internally.

12-inch Boards 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

GOMEZ REPORTS SUCCESS

The Intrepid Cuban Leader Tells of His Military Operations.

He Declares That the Impotency of the Spanish Troops Is Plainly Evident.

M. Manuel Quesada, charge d'affaires of the Cuban legation here, has received from M. Estrada Palma the following letters from Gen. Gomez, written at the headquarters of the Cuban army in Sancti Spiritus, and which tell in no unmeasured terms of the success of the Cubans during the past few months.

The first letter is dated April 16, 1897, and after referring to matters of minor importance, Gen. Gomez says: "With regard to our military operations, I have the pleasure of communicating to you that they are continuing perfectly successful. Gen. Bandera, as you already know, passed, without firing a single shot, the re-enforced trenches, and he has gone on his march, passing the frontier of Sancti Spiritus, going toward the western provinces. He carries a magnificent contingent of men and arms. Gen. Weyler announced his trip to Sancti Spiritus, but returned midway and it seems that he is confining himself to voyages along the coast, fearful of the landing of some expedition.

"The impotency of the Spanish troops is plainly evident. In these last days of the revolution I have defeated several columns in Santa Teresa, Demagua and Reforma with great success. The condition of our army cannot be bettered, and victory every day increases our courage. In another letter, dated April 19, 1897, and written at Sancti Spiritus, Gen. Gomez says: "The winter campaign, which has just been finished, has been of no practical result to the Spanish arms. Not a single event has occurred of relative importance. The capture of Gen. Rola Rivera has not influenced the success of our arms, because where there falls a man, two rise to take his place.

"I am advised of the landing of important cargoes in the province of Havana. Gen. Weyler is moving with an army of 10,000 men to the city of Havana. I follow every one of his movements, which have no justifiable military aim. He lately visited the trenches of Juacaro and Meron, which he as well as Gen. Arrolas supposed invulnerable, but this trip has only been made so that he can give the Spaniards some pretext for spending their millions of dollars in the operations in suppressing the war in Cuba.

"You can judge of the ridiculous military operations of the Spanish when I tell you that Gen. Laque with 6,000 men of the three arms, infantry, cavalry and artillery, established themselves in La Rea, and during their stay of five days did nothing but burn things, killing 1,000 people, picking up two unfortunate, one of them 60 years old, who lived peacefully in his home, to burn him or twelve huts and kill an unfortunate countryman they surprised in his habitation.

"They lost more than fifty horses, which they had to abandon. I had a select body of sharpshooters fire at them day and night, and many were the losses of the Spanish without any result being obtained by them. As my army is intact and myself holding my own against the 46,000 men which were sent to either force me to surrender or to cross the trench, I write these lines in order that the Spaniards, who are trying to deceive the world and their own nation, may be exposed and judged by public opinion in La Rea. The revolution today is stronger than ever. Your affectionate and loyal friend, MAXIMO GOMEZ."

NO CONCESSIONS TO CUBANS.

The Herald Insists That the Government Repel "Interference."

Madrid, May 15.—The Herald, referring to the possible action of the United States in the direction of relieving directly the sufferings of Americans in Cuba, says: "The Spanish government will have universal opinion on its side, if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in our affairs, but this opinion will be hostile unless the government ceases making concessions.

These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba.

THE SPANISH BUDGET.

Increase Necessary to Keep Up the War Footing.

Madrid, May 15.—It is announced that the ordinary budget expenses of the Government for the ensuing year will be increased by \$40,000,000, the increase being chiefly in the war and marine departments.

The correspondence says that an increase of the Spanish fleet has been decided upon by the government in view of possible international conflicts.

SIGNOR NICOLINI'S ILLNESS.

Adelina Patti's Husband Said to Be Afflicted With Cancer.

London, May 15.—The condition of Signor Nicolini, husband of Mme. Adelina Patti, who has been ailing for some time past, has suddenly taken a change for the worse and Mme. Patti is starting from the continent for Wales to attend him. It is said that Signor Nicolini is afflicted with cancer.

SENTENCE OF JOHN D. YOUNG, JR.

A Prominent Young Kentuckian to Serve Eighteen Years.

Owensville, Ky., May 15.—John D. Young, Jr., son of ex-Congressman Young, and one of the most prominent young Kentuckians in the State, was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years this morning for the murder of his cousin, Clancy Fawcett.

The Week's Gold and Silver Exports.

Important Decision Handed Down by Judge Gibbons in Chicago.

Chicago, May 15.—Judge Gibbons this afternoon in the case of the Attorney General against the Tobacco Trust handed down his opinion, which is against the trust.

Death of an Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The Marquis Maffai di Boglio, the Italian ambassador to Russia, is dead.

12-inch Boards 1 Cent a Foot.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

DE LOME ADVERSE TO AID

He Thinks Help to Americans Will Help the Insurgents.

PROPOSED RELIEF NOT ENOUGH

Fifty Thousand Dollars Would Be Consumed in Twenty-four Hours. More Drastic Measures Required. American People Will Not Break Procrastination Much Longer.

Although the President is out of town and the White House deserted, the Cuban question is today as much in evidence as if the flag floated above the big mansion and the advisory board was sitting in judgment on the subject. It is one of those things that will not down, for the sentiment of the whole American people is behind it and pushing it irresistibly forward to a still more conspicuous position as a great public question.

The Administration is today considering only measures of temporary relief to the hungry and thirsty, a problem in itself not easily solved, and when satisfactorily solved as a theory, presenting almost insurmountable obstacles in its execution. It is quite evident that further than this the President does not intend to go until he hears from Judge Calhoun, the duly elected representative of the people in Congress force him to take decisive action on some specific proposition. Until this is done the Administration will remain inactive, believing that no emergency exists such as requires the immediate intervention of this Government.

The attitude of the Spanish government with respect to these proposed measures of relief is said to be in doubt, despite the semi-official assurances from the State Department that Minister Dupuy has consented that this government shall undertake the work through its own agents and at its own way. Other trustworthy information places the Spanish minister in an antagonistic attitude. He is quoted today as saying that the Cubans are, to all practical intents, in a state of blockade. The Spanish government, owing to the geographical advantages which the insurgents possess, is obliged to use unusual methods in bringing them to subjection. It is not, he says, the first time in history that an army has endeavored to enforce surrender by depriving the rebels of food.

The Spanish minister is also quoted as saying that it is a most absurd thing for an outside party to suggest furnishing food and comfort in opposition to the announced policy of the Spanish government. As a pure matter of benevolence, he says, Spain would not mind accepting provisions for her suffering children, anti-Spanish Cubans and loyal Cubans, but as the Cubans are not content with the aid of the Spanish government, he further quotes, Spain does not wish having the insurgents provided with means to continue the struggle against the mother country, when by laying down their arms and accepting the reforms just issued they can have not only food, but permanent prosperity.

It would thus appear that Spain will eventually protest against this measure of relief, diplomatically, of course, but none the less effectively. If she finds it impossible to protest too vigorously she will send and then seek to provide the supplies directed into their own channels after they reach Spanish soil.

If the United States Government begins the business of feeding the starving in Cuba, no man can tell where the thing will end. The criticism is also made that a similar war will be provoked in our own territory with most commendable results. Any one of considerable proportions that might be commenced would up the proposed appropriation. It would be entirely inadequate for the purpose to which it is to be set apart.

The State Department now knows that about 100,000 Cuban refugees have been needed at various places throughout the provinces, driven there at the point of the bayonet. In the province of Pinar del Rio alone there are 50,000 now suffering from starvation. These are but a few samples, and even if the supplies are directed into their own channels after they reach Spanish soil.

The question is, how can American citizens be segregated from this mass of destitute humanity, and clothed and fed. Mob violence, which no military force could repress, would be the inevitable result.

To satisfy the hunger of this mass of people, even if confined to American citizens, would consume the proposed appropriation in twenty-four hours. Under such circumstances it is apparent if permanent relief is to be afforded that far more drastic measures must be taken by the Government, measures that will speedily bring this war to a close.

Whatever may be the President's policy on this question, which is according to the main issue, the Senate will go ahead and consider the pending resolution granting tender rights to the insurgents. In the present temper of the people the Senate will be adopted. Should it be referred to the committee that body will report it back at the earliest possible moment. Every member of the committee is in favor of it and believes that if the President does not act the Senate should act upon its own responsibility and leave the President to follow his own inclinations.

The President is concerned over the possibility of having this matter taken out of his hands by the committee. At so time has he refused to act. He simply

Continued on Second Page.

WILL WED IN CHAPEL ROYAL.

Two Americans Obtain a Special Marriage License in London.

London, May 15.—A license was granted today to William Thornton Kyle and Katherine Holman Gould, both Americans, enabling them to be married in the Chapel Royal, in Savoy street, London.

TOBACCO TRUST ILLEGAL.

Important Decision Handed Down by Judge Gibbons in Chicago.

Chicago, May 15.—Judge Gibbons this afternoon in the case of the Attorney General against the Tobacco Trust handed down his opinion, which is against the trust.

Death of an Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The Marquis Maffai di Boglio, the Italian ambassador to Russia, is dead.